Western Coalfields Ltd. (Maharashtr & Madhya Pradesh), South Eastema Coalfields Ltd. (Madhya Pradesh), North Eastern Coalfields (Assam), and Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd /Orissa).

(c) The Mobile Clinics have been introduced in the Coal Companies to quickly provide necessary medicai help to the employees involved in accidents in the coal mines situated at far flung areas from companies' headquarters.

Supply of coal Containing ash

717 SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minster of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) why coal containing 40—45 per cent ash is being supplied to National Thermal Power Corporation

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no regular and consistent supply of coal even of this variety to NTPC power houses;

(c) why appropriate mining method is not being adopted to reduce the mixture of parting band and other foreign material in thick seam of open cast mining in various fields to reduce the ash percentage of coal, atleast to power houses in national interest; and

(d) whether the Coal Ministry is aware of the economic penalty, the country is paying on account of supply of inferior variety of coal to our power houses and mdustnes and if so, what action Government is contemplating to improve tlie situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Thermal Power stations of National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) are linked to specific coal mines and their boilers are also designed for using such grades o' coal as being produced from the linked mines. Besides, there is a coal supply agreement between NTPC and Coal India Limited which covers all essential parameters including quantity and quality of supplies. Hence the question of either supply of high ash coal or that of irregu^-lar supplies does not arise.

(c) and (d) In mechanised open cast mining, the mine plan gener?.ly provides for separation of bands which are thick enough to be extracted separately depending on the bucket size of the machine, thickness of the band, thickness of the coal seam and other related geo-mining parameters. In large scale operations in opencast mining bands which are erratic, thin and inconsistent get excavated along with coal . Manual segregation of such band/stone/shale pieces is not feasi ble. The overall quality can be im proved only by beneficiation. As per accepted policy all coals to be supplied to Jievv power stations located over 1000 kms. away from the source should be beneficiated. Since consu ming power stations would be the main beneficiaries of benefits accru ing from washed coal they should come forward and agree to pay washing charges. As a step forward in this direction, Government lias sanctioned three projects for setting up of non-coking coal washeries at Bina (Sinoi I field), Piparwar (North Karanpura C.'oalfied) and Kalinga (Talcher Coalfield). In order to further promote coal washing on large scale private promoters are also being invited to set up washeries under -Build-Own-Operate" scheme.

Performance of coal cofvnanies

718. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the performance of various coal companies;

(b) if so, the company-wise details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the targets fixed for the production of various grades of coal during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes Sir Performance of Coal companies is reviewed periodically.

(b) Performance of coal companies in terms of production, productivity and working results is given below:—

(in m.t.)

Year	CIL		SCCL	
	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment
(i) Production				
1991-92	203.00	204.14	20.50	20.58
1992-93	210.00	211.22	32.40	22.51
1993-94	220.00*	216.10	24.00	25.60
(iir Productivity (overall output per man shift). (in tonnes)				
1991-92	1.37	1.40	1.09	0.98
1992-93	1.42	1.46	1.18	1.04
1993-94	1.52	1.52	1.15	1.05
(iii) Working results (profit/loss). (Rs. in crores)				
1991-92 +		167.07	—	204.84
1992-93 +		291.27	—	122.11
1993-94+		400.30	+	16.26

* includes 4 m.t. of exposed coal.

(c) and (d) After the Mid Term Appraisal of Eighth Plan, Planning Commission have recommended coal production target of 263.60 m.t. for Coal India Ltd., 30.20 m.t. for Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and 6.20 m.t. for others to be achieved by 1996-97. Grade-wise targets are not fixed by the Govt. Coal production is planned keeping in view overal. demand of coal.

Demand of steam coal in Gujarat

719. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) What is the annual demand of steam Coal for industries in Gujarat and the total demand of the State during the yeat 1994-95;

(b) whether t he steam coal d eman ded for industries in the State is being supplied during the above period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to fulfil the demand of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) The requirements of coal are not assessed state-wise. They are assessed Industry/Sector-wise for the whole country. Coal India supplies coal to consumers based on the programmes submitted by the consumers in accordance with the sponsorship issued by the respective sponsoring authorities. Steam coal to industrial consumers in Gujarat is predominently made available from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and to some extent from Western Coalfields Limited. During the period April, 94 to September, 94 SECL supplied about 2.42 lakh tonnes (Provisional) of steam coal to consumers in Gujarat as against the programme of 3 08 lakh tonnes of steam coal. The supplies could have been more but for cancellation/suspension of programmes by the consumers themselves.

Coal India Limited is trying t fulfil the entire programme placed by the consumers either by rail *oi: by* road. In case there is any shortfall In movement by rail, all consumers have opportunity to book orders by road against their unutilised;sponsorship programme. In add it on coal from a number of collieries have been offered under Liberalised Sale Scheme (LSS). Coal is also supplied under LSS to Whole Sale Traders and Mini Traders who meet the demand of small and medium consumers.

Demand of Coal by Gujarat Thermal Power Stations

720. SHRIANANTRAY DEV-SHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand of coal made by Gujarat State Thermal Power Stations during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95, month-wise;

(b) the total quantity of coal allotted actually supplied during the above period;

(c) tbe reasons for short supply if any; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the supply of required quantity of coal to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has assessed the coal requirements of all major coal based Power Houses in the country based on annual generation targets fixed for them. Such assessment has also been made for Power Houses under Gujarat State Electricity Board for the year as a whole.

As against the requirement of 11.78 million tonnes of coal intimated by CEA for power houses of Gujarat State Electricity Board (GEB) for the year 1993-94 the total despatches were of the order of 11.144